

GERMANS ARE DRIVEN BACK THIRTY MILES; BRITISH LOSS IS 13,541 IN LESS THAN MONTH

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR RE-ELECTION OF ALL DEMOCRATS

Writes Letter as Indorsement of Majority Members of Congress.

REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS
OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Declares Party Is Only Instrument
by Which Anything
Can Be Done.

OUTLINE OF FUTURE PROGRAM

Nation Not Likely to Reject Team
So Full of Spirit of Public Service.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—President Wilson made public today a letter to Majority Leader Underwood, of the House, in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration, outlined the program for the next session of Congress, and declared "the Democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

The President wrote the letter as an indorsement of all Democratic members of Congress in lieu of speeches he said he would like to make in every congressional district. He predicted victory for his party in the elections because "every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties just now would set the clock back, not forward, and, better than a practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to a stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

The legislative program begun during the present Congress was declared by the President to have been begun to destroy private control and set upon the free people of the country. He said that the people of the country had been served by this Congress as "they have never been served before."

OUTLINE OF WORK
ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED
Outlining the work already accomplished, Mr. Wilson mentioned the reform of the tariff, the passage of the new currency bill, the antitrust bills and the handling of foreign problems. He said he doubted if "there has ever been a finer exhibition of teamwork or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges."

Praising the new tariff bill, the President asserted that "private control has shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and sometimes very brazenly, in the trusts and in the virtual domination of credit by small groups of men." He said that high prices did not spring directly from the tariff, but out of the suppression of competition, which flourished more easily under the protection of a high tariff. He declared that the nation which opponents of the new bill predicted had not come, and that, despite the European war, there had been sufficient time to prove the success of the act.

The trade commission bill and the Clayton antitrust bill were spoken of as designed "to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopolies as they grow." He said that "monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition" which would be eliminated by the new legislation. "Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots," he declared.

**TO DESTROY MONOPOLY
AND MAINTAIN COMPETITION**
"If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply, and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience," continued the President, "we should not doubt say that it was this: that we would have no dealings with monopoly but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law, and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effective instrument of business liberty."
Justice has been done the laborer, declared the President, and his labor is no longer to be treated as if it "were commerce disconnected from the fortune and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter."

"Of the currency bill, Mr. Wilson said: 'We have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before.' He declared that 'credit is now at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets,' and because control of the system rested with the government, said 'it is self-government as well as democracy.'"

It was impossible to complete rural credit legislation, the letter added, but the Federal reserve act itself "facilitates and enlarges agricultural credit to an extraordinary degree."

Speaking of the program for the next session of Congress, the President mentioned legislation for building up the American merchant marine, and the "completion of a great program for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the waterpower of the country."

"Without a Congress in close sympathy with the administration," wrote the President, "a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service to the world cannot be brought to its full realization."

**UNDERWOOD PRAISES
MAGNIFICENT LEADERSHIP**
An era of peace with foreign nations and domestic prosperity was predicted for the American people by Majority Leader Underwood, of the House, in a (Continued on Third Page.)



Count Zeppelin, Count Haessler

Count Zeppelin, the inventor and builder of Germany's fleet of dirigibles named after him, is now at Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea. It is from here that the contemplated air raid on Great Britain is to start. The Zeppelins start working day and night at Wilhelmshaven, and another station is being established at Emden for other types of airships. The photo shows the count in consultation with Count Haessler. Count Zeppelin has, it is said, refused a high honor from the Kaiser until the success of his contemplated raid into England.

WILSON AND WATTERSON AGAIN ON GOOD TERMS

Distinguished Kentucky Editor Calls
on President at White House.

TALK IS LARGELY PERSONAL

Every Incident of Visit Emphasizes
Restoration of Harmonious Relations—End of Controversy Growing Out of Presidential Campaign.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, called on President Wilson at the White House today, following the example set several weeks ago by George Harvey, former editor of Harper's Weekly. The meetings mark the end of the controversy between the President and the two editors, which arose during Mr. Wilson's prenomination campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Watterson, like Mr. Harvey, went to the White House at the invitation of the President. He remained for more than an hour, and later the visit was described as entirely pleasant and harmonious. The President and the editor are related by marriage, and their talk was said to have been largely personal. Every incident of the visit emphasized the restoration of good relations.

Recently Mr. Watterson has been supporting the President in his editorials, and in exchange of friendly letters following Mrs. Wilson's death and the former unpleasantness. He has made the meeting free from embarrassment. Every effort was made at the White House to make Mr. Watterson feel the President had forgotten the former unpleasantness.

After Mr. Watterson's visit, it became known that the Manhattan Club controversy was discussed by Mr. Watterson and William F. McCune, chairman of the Democratic committee, in Paris months ago, when the editor expressed regret for harsh words he used in statements about Mr. Wilson. Since he has exchanged letters with the President, in which both expressed regret over the controversy.

The President's Mexican and foreign policies were touched on briefly at today's conference, and Mr. Wilson explained the objects he is seeking to achieve.

PROBLEMS FOR AMERICANS

Must Decide Whether "Power" Means "Right" or "Might"

NEW YORK, October 18.—President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton, who was in Europe when the war began, speaking at the opening of the Princeton's efficiency convention at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Friday night, declared that the war was affecting the life of every person in America more vitally than any other event in its history.

"The problem we Americans face in passing judgment upon this war," said Dr. Hibben, "is the definition of the word 'power.' We must decide whether it means 'right' as Christians have preached for 2,000 years, or whether it means merely 'might.'"

"We in America are fortunate in that a call does not come to us for men who know how to die. Almost alone we are safe from the war's actual combat, almost alone we hold to the standard to-day that right and not might makes the greater strength."

RAILROADS APPEAL AGAIN FOR INCREASE IN RATES

Will Present Arguments to Interstate Commerce Commission in Support of Request.

WANT JULY ORDER MODIFIED

Unforeseen European War Brings About Unparalleled Conditions That Cause Emergency Which Is Extremely Serious.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Asserting they are confronted by unprecedented financial conditions, aggravated by the European war, Eastern railroads will present arguments to the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow in support of their application for at least the 5 per cent increase in freight rates they recently were denied.

Formal application for a rehearing was filed on September 15, the petitioners including thirty-five railway systems in Eastern classification territory. They requested "such a modification of the order of July 9, 1914, as will permit the carriers to make effective the rates specified in the tariffs which were, by said order, directed to be canceled. Since the filing of the report and entry of the order by the commission in these cases, facts, taken in connection with the facts already before your committee, your petitioners believe will justify the relief herein prayed for."

"The unforeseen European war," the petition added, "has brought about an unparalleled destruction of wealth and dislocation of credit throughout the civilized world. It is certain that the competition for capital will be keener and interest rates higher for some years to come than in any corresponding period within living memory. The emergency thus resulting is extremely serious."

Attention also was directed to the fact that the petitioning railroads have obligations maturing during the next year amounting to more than \$500,000,000, and that it is imperative these obligations be met.

In reopening the case, the commission limited its hearing to "facts disclosed and occurrences originating subsequent to the date upon which the records previously made in these cases were closed."

Shippers opposed to the advance will be represented.

DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKE

Two Villages Destroyed, but Number of Casualties Not Known.

PARIS, October 18 (9:10 A. M.).—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says great damage was done by yesterday's earthquake. The villages of Kharakli and Pyli, near Thebes, were destroyed. The Grecian Province of Boeotia suffered most, twenty distinct shocks being felt.

Known number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for the homeless. A later dispatch from Athens says all the houses in Thebes were ruined. The railway stations on the Larissa line suffered much and a good deal of damage was done at Piræus.

REPORT OF FRENCH SHOWS FRIGHTFUL COST OF CONFLICT

His Figures Cover Only That Period Between September 12 and October 8.

RECENT BATTLES PROVE
HEAVIER GUNS NEEDED

Expeditionary Force Engaged
Ceaselessly, Without Halt or
Rest of Any Kind.

NO CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE

Considerable Detail of Fighting During Month Ending September 28.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 18.—The official press bureau of the War Office today issued as a supplement to the London Official Gazette several lengthy dispatches from Field Marshal Sir John French, detailing the operations of the British expeditionary force in France and its progress since August 23. The dispatches contained a detailed explanation of the military manoeuvres up to September 28.

General French states that the experience of the British in the campaign "seems to point to the necessity for employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in the great battles which lasted several days, and during which time must be gained by both sides to carry out their powerful trenching work."

The report contained this startling information: "It is a fact that between September 12 and October 8, the total killed, wounded and missing among the British expeditionary force has reached 561 officers and 12,580 men, proving the severity of the struggle in which our troops have been engaged."

The report continues: "From August 12 to September 17, from Mons back to the Seine and to the Aisne, the army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest of any kind."

**ROYAL FLYING CORPS
OF GREAT VALUE**

Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps have again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development and the use of air craft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the air craft and the units in action.

The War Office to-night issued another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 16. It gives fifty-one noncommissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded, and 555 men missing.

Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey Regiment, and the East Surrey, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of commissioned officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

**FRENCH GIVES DETAILS
OF RECENT FIGHTING**

LONDON, October 18 (8 P. M.).—In two long reports made public here today, Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of British armies on the Continent, recounts with considerable details the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ending September 28.

This fighting included the retirement from Mons southward to the Seine, and the advance, after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the allies, back to the River Aisne, and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the streams in the face of determined German opposition.

The first report disclosed that it was September 6 that the allies took the offensive, which checked the German General von Kluck's advance to the south of Paris, and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later, the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, where they heavily entrenched, guns and transport in their rear. Then began the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month, and the first phases of which are dealt with in the second report.

In the second report, dated October 18, General French refers to the attacks and counter-attacks, which were proceeding when the report was concluded September 28.

In an additional report, General French makes special mention of a long list of officers and men who have distinguished themselves.

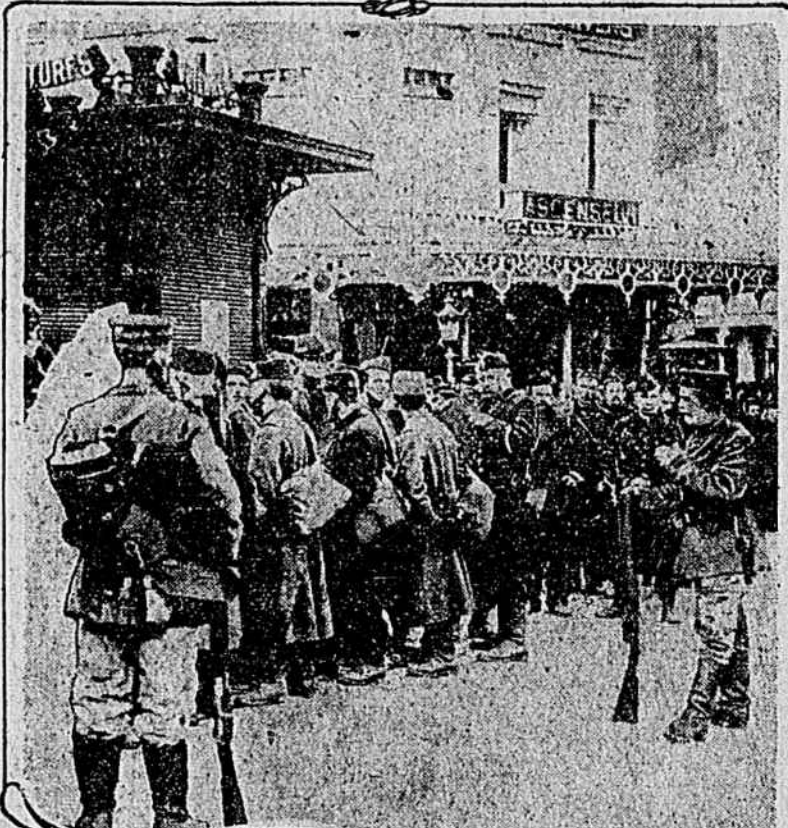
**CRASHES ENDED
WITNESS SINGLE DAY OF REST**

Sir John French's first report, dated September 17, emphasizes the fact that "from Sunday, August 23, up to the present date, from Mons back almost to the Seine, and from the Seine to the Aisne, the army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged, without a single day's halt or rest of any kind."

The report adds: "In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle, which commenced on the evening of the 12th instant (September 12), has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on August 28 and 29. General Sir Douglas Haig, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry Divisions, covered the retreat.

(Continued on Second Page.)



Germans Guarding Prisoners in Brussels



Wounded Falling Back from Antwerp

HENRY'S BILL BLOCKS WAY TO ADJOURNMENT

Texas Representative Expected to Resume His filibuster in House To-day.

INSISTS ON COTTON RELIEF

May Force House to Call Absent Members Back, and Threatens to Sleep in Legislative Hall if Necessary to Remain on Guard.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Although the Senate has smashed the plan of Senator Hoke Smith and other Southern Senators to provide relief for the cotton growers, Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Rules Committee, still stands with his cotton relief bill between Congress and adjournment.

The first report disclosed that when the House meets to-morrow, Mr. Henry will resume his filibuster in an effort to force action for the relief of the cotton growers.

His last announcement on the subject was that the House would not be able to adopt a conference report on the war tax bill and adjourn, except by the vote of a quorum. Inasmuch as most of the members of the House have gone home, Mr. Henry may force the House to call them back. Mr. Henry said he would sleep in the House, if necessary for him to remain on constant guard.

"The war revenue bill will not pass the House without the presence of a quorum, unless it contains legislation taking care of the cotton and tobacco situation in the South, unless there is some independent bill passed through both houses at this time," said Mr. Henry.

The bill which Mr. Henry wants Congress to pass is the one agreed upon at a conference of Southern Congressmen, and provides that the Treasury Department shall issue bonds to the extent of \$250,000,000, and lend money to the cotton growers through the banks of the South.

PROTEST GERMANS IN HOTELS

Londoners Learn That Some Employed in Hotels, While Others Do Not.

LONDON, October 18.—The agitation of the London press against the employment of thousands of Germans in the hotels of the city resulted yesterday in an announcement that three of the large and fashionable houses were of Germans and Austrians. This was followed by a similar announcement from two hotels in the Bloomsbury district.

CHANGE IS IMPENDING IN TITANIC STRUGGLE

Germans Preparing for Assault Against Some Point in Extended Battle Front.

RIGID SECRECY PRESERVED

Hostile Armies Face Each Other in Such Strongly Intrenched Positions That Neither Is Able to Advance Except at Enormous Cost.

BERLIN, October 18 (via The Hague and London).—All signs indicate a change is impending in the struggle in Northern France, where for weeks the hostile armies have faced each other in such strongly entrenched positions that neither has been able to advance except at enormous cost. The principal effect of the mutual flanking operations has been to extend the battle lines, without either side finding a weak spot.

The German army which besieged Antwerp now is free, and the invading forces have been strengthened otherwise for an assault against some point in the extended battle front. Rigid secrecy is preserved as to the point chosen for that movement. Official German bulletins throw no light on the nature of the impending stroke.

America is perhaps better informed concerning that than is Germany. The latest bulletin reports this: "The situation is unchanged."

**LOGGED IN ELABORATELY
PROTECTED SHELTER FITS**

Reports from the front state the entrenched positions in the centre have become full-fledged fortresses. The infantry is lodged in such elaborately protected shelter pits that damage is done only when a heavy shell strikes squarely. Shrapnel or shell fragments do not penetrate. Heavy artillery is planted in masses near the line.

The fall of Antwerp, the clearing of the German troops caused the French to believe a general attack was impending, and it drew a general fire from the French.

The French still hold the eastern frontier fortress line, although a number of barrier forts have fallen.

Swiss newspapers report severe fighting and frequent artillery duels in the vicinity of Belfort, France. The German papers are without direct news regarding operations in this section.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REACH DUNKIRK HALTED BY ALLIES

Kaiser's Forces Advancing Along Belgian Frontier Also Pushed Back.

FAIL IN THEIR EFFORT
TO CROSS RIVER YSER

French Reoccupy Armentieres, Railway Junction, Northwest of Lille.

TWO IMPORTANT SUCCESSES

Russians and Austrians Again Contradict One Another as to Events.

**GERMANS DRIVEN BACK
More Than 30 Miles**

PROGRESS of the allies in Northern France and Belgium is indicated by the statement issued by the British official press bureau that the German reinforcements have been driven back more than thirty miles. This in part is confirmed by an Amsterdam dispatch, which says the Germans have evacuated Courtrai, which is a very considerable distance to the northeast of Lille.

This advance, however, has reference only to what was formerly known as the French left wing. This wing extends to the North Sea, and it is here that the British and French reinforcements have come to the German fighting line—the army which is trying to force its way down the coast to the French channel ports.

On this important phase of the great battle the latest official statements issued by the French War Office give little information, except for the recording of the recapture of Armentieres by the allies and the repulse of several attacks by Germans in Belgium, with a notable advance north of Arras.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, has sent two interesting reports to the War Department relative to the battle of the Aisne. He describes the valiant work of his generals, and incidentally tells of severe British losses. An idea of these can be obtained from the figure showing that on September 12 to October 8, 561 officers and 12,580 men were among the killed, wounded and missing.

The Austro-German and Russian reports of fighting in the east continue contradictory, both sides claiming victories at various points and denying defeats. In the south, the Servians again announce successes against the Austrians.

Anti-German mobs in London have wrecked twenty bakeries, butcher shops and wine shops belonging to Germans and looted the stores and also dwelling places of their owners above them.

Eight hundred Austrian sailors and mechanics have arrived in Constantinople to serve in the Turkish navy and forts.

The Holland-American Line steamer Norddam, which recently struck a mine in the North Sea, has arrived at Rotterdam.

The steamer Brindilla, now flying the American flag, has been taken into Halifax as a prize by the British auxiliary cruiser Caron.

LONDON, October 18 (3:45 P. M.).—Two important successes in the battle of Dunkirk and Calais for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

The French are said to have recaptured Armentieres, a railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. That would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still farther the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week. The fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway centre. Besides, it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold. The battle opened with a cavalry attack, which gradually developed, indicating that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

**GERMAN WESTWARD
MOVEMENT CHECKED**

The allies also have advanced north of La Bassée Canal, between that line and Arras, and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front, but the claims in the French communication are taken to mean that the German movements westward have been checked. The Germans are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, and it is